

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1882.

No. 1.

LOCAL.

WIRE still down.

SPLENDID weather for sleigh riding. No Halloween deceptions reported.

Some indications of a thaw last night.

Maid due last night but is not expected for several days.

D. Ross is putting up a large store house near his hotel.

Carpenter and sleighs were brought into use on Monday last.

J. H. Wright intends holding the claim of his deceased brother.

JOSEPH SHELLEY of Victoria left for home again on Wednesday.

Poison are all frozen and the ducks have taken to the large lakes.

Work has been resumed on St. Michael's church on the south side.

A. Dawson sold twelve prairie chickens in one day this week, close to town.

PRAIRIE chickens and snowbirds are numerous, especially around stock yards.

Dan Noyes is up the river getting out long sawing timber for J. A. Macdonald & Co.

The prisoners, Thomas Chittick and William Houston, were taken to Fort Saskatchewan on Tuesday.

PARTRIS were crossing the river on the ice foot at the lower ferry landing on Friday afternoon.

The annual pilgrimage to Pigeon Lake for fish has commenced. Francis Whitford left yesterday.

SINCE the burning of Anderson's lime kiln people generally have taken to whitewashing the dwellings.

The lower ferry quit running on Monday last—some too much ice. Canoes, however, have crossed since.

NOBLE & CARRY have put up a barn on the north side of their store which is to be used as a warehouse.

CURT'S threshers was at H. Long's place on the Saskatchewan River on Friday. The grain was turning out well.

A HORSE belonging to C. Sanderson, lately arrived from Prince Albert, died on Thursday. Cause—too much hard work.

A NUMBER of Papa-stay-way's band of Indians are going to Hay Lakes and Beaver Hills on a hunting expedition.

The Edmonton Mills will commence grinding steadily on Monday, and will be kept going night and day if necessary.

SOME south side people complain of being deprived of sleep by the hideous howling of some new arrivals camped in the vicinity.

MR. MEYERS has contracted to supply sixteen thousand fish to different parties in Edmonton this winter. He will get them at Pigeon Lake.

The south side people are getting hungry and threaten to waylay Coleman and others who are expected in from Bow river with beef cattle.

SUBSCRIPTION lists in aid of the construction of a gallery in the Methodist church were circulated last week and the necessary means raised.

LAST week the timber agent seized for non-payment of dues the timber in the house put up by Boisvert on the claim of the late Thos. Wright.

LEEDER got down on Friday of last week with a raft of timber for A. Macdonald & Co. and J. A. Macdonald & Co. The water was very low.

SEVERAL PARKER lost his dog and advertised the fact in the BULLETIN. The dog has been returned to him. Moral—advertise in the BULLETIN.

REV. MR. SANDERSON has quite recovered from his injuries but has been advised by his physician not to resume his ministerial duties for another week.

The grade down the hill at Joe McDonald's has been fixed up for a winter road and with very little more work could be made to answer for summer as well.

CONTINUOUS snowing for two days this week. There is now about six inches of the beautiful and the clouds are in favor of it staying with us. Sleighbing is good.

The Indians around town have been enjoying a lot of a dance for the past week in which presents are given from one to another.

OLD Grasshopper was the recipient of a horse the other night.

T. HOUTSON has let the contract for putting up a building on his lots on the H.B.C. property. It will be of logs, 18x24, two stories high, 16 ft. walls, and will cost about \$750. James McDonald is the contractor.

JERISON from the appearance of the rigging of the ferryboat, "Belle of Edmonton," one would imagine she had been on a polar expedition. Her usefulness is temporarily gone and the proprietor will beach her for the winter.

The river was frozen over on Thursday night, but the ice is not strong enough for crossing. This is the earliest date on which the river closed for the past ten years. The average date for that period has been about the ninth of November, not being at any time three days later or earlier.

Is the prize list of the agricultural exhibition published two weeks ago, G. Long is instead of R. C. Mission should have been credited with first prize for white onions; Mrs. Long instead of Mrs. M. McLeod, first for fancy knitting; also Mrs. G. Long second instead of first prize for cotton tidy.

The carpenter work of the new Presbyterian church is completed, except a few minor matters in connection with the outside. The furnaces are in working order and the interior furnishings are being placed in position to be in readiness for the opening services on Sunday. The morning service will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Baird, the evening by the Rev. Dr. Nisbet. A meeting of the congregation will be held on Monday evening to take action in regard to the grant offered by the Manitoba and North-West Church Building Fund.

NOEL COUETTEPATE, who took a small band of cattle and horses through to Slave Lake for the H.B.C., got back on Thursday. He left by way of Ft. Assiniboine, and arrived at Slave Lake post without mishap.

HE came by boat to the Landing. He met Thompson's survey party in the rapids of Slave River, and assisted them until they arrived at the head of the rapids on the 22nd of October. They had brought all their outfit in boats and on rafts from the Pembina Crossing to the mouth of Slave River in eight days. When he left the party they were near the eastern end of Slave Lake, at which point their winter work will commence. Coming he travelled through snow two feet deep. The cattle taken out were for the H.B.C. at Dunvegan.

W. R. O'NE'S survey party arrived from the south on Monday last with 14 carts and a buckboard. They have been engaged in outfitting all summer in the vicinity of the Blackfoot crossing. The Bow river and will be engaged on similar work here during the winter in connection with Magrath's party. They killed several buffalo about the crossing also some caribou and antelope. The prairie was burnt a great deal in the country where they were surveying. Snow fell heavily while they were at the crossing on the 1st of October and from there they travelled in deep snow until they reached Blind Man's river a few miles this side of the crossing. It seemed to be in belts about six miles wide, with a depth of about two feet. They saw nothing of some parties who went south some time ago to purchase cattle.

MR. JEAN D'ARTICO, a former resident of Ft. Saskatchewan, and Mr. R. Hawkins arrived from Cypress Hills on Wednesday. They travelled from Winnipeg to Cypress, where they intended to take up a ranch, by the old mode of conveyance, passing through Brandon, Ft. Ellice, and Qu'Appelle on the way. They were exactly suited for the Cypress Hills country they started for Edmonton by way of Medicine Hat, but took the wrong trail and arrived at the head of the river, where they discovered their mistake. J. Norris had crossed there on his way down a few days before their arrival. From that point they started on more for Edmonton on Ad. McPherson's trail, and were obliged to lay up for two days by a snow storm when about sixty miles out. They started on again, but were obliged to lay up another day by snow.

On the 21st of October they met Messrs. Hilsbert and Juncos on their way to the end of the tracks. They were again caught by snow when near the Battle River, which continued until their arrival here. They did not meet any of the winter parties who started for the end of the track lately, and think they must have taken a different crossing of the Battle River. They came by scholastic settlement and Hay Lakes. Both settlements will remain here during the winter. Next week will commence in our columns an account of the trip by Mr. P. A. MacLeod, with descriptions of the places and country along the route travelled from Sarnia, Ont., to Edmonton. That part relating to the country from Qu'Appelle to Cypress and from Cypress to Edmonton will be of special interest as relating to a region comparatively little known up to the present, but now assuming prominence

from the construction of the railway through the southern part of it.

The reading room of the literary club was opened on Tuesday night. The room is on the lower flat of A. Macdonald & Co's new hotel building, is large and comfortable, being furnished with tables, chairs, lamps, stove, etc., and altogether has a very cozy appearance. The club has already on file twenty of the leading newspapers as well as magazines, reviews and illustrated papers from Great Britain, United States and Canada, besides a number of valuable books, papers, tracts, etc. A large amount of reading matter promised has yet to be gathered in and a lot more is to arrive by mail. A supply of stationery is kept on hand for free use. Besides keeping a supply of literature it is the intention of the club to collect and preserve specimens of the products of the country both agricultural and mineral, also to collect and place on record as much possible of the early history of the country.

It may be able to get such information by a visit to their rooms as could not otherwise be obtained without a good deal of labor and expense. None but actual subscribers are admitted to the rooms of the club, but each member has the privilege of introducing a friend or showing strangers the collection of specimens. There are now about thirty members; the fee is two dollars. As soon as the stock of literature is complete the contributions, with names of contributors, will be published.

LACROSSE.

Another lacrosse match was played on Saturday last at the race track between teams from W. S. Blair and W. S. Blair and W. S. Blair. The weather being cold and about an inch of snow on the ground very few expected that there would be any game and consequently the attendance of spectators was small. Some of the players who had been chosen did not turn up at the appointed time so the match was played with nine men instead of twelve on each side. The names and positions of the men were: Sutter's team—W. Morrison, goal; Jas. Inkster, point; C. Fraser, cover point; C. W. Sutter, Henry Fraser, J. Calder, W. Rowland, fielders; Alex. McCrorister and W. McLeod, goal; W. Gibson, cover point; J. A. Macdonald, goal; W. C. Gibson, point; T. Stewart, cover point; W. Henderson, Sanders, Frank Oliver, A. Dunlop, fielders; J. M. Wright and W. West home; R. S. McGinn performed the duties of referee and umpire. The first game was commenced about five o'clock and lasted for a few minutes, the ball being kept around Sutter's goal most of the time and finally put away by A. Dunlop. The second game lasted about fifteen minutes and was more evenly contested. Dunlop's goal having several narrow escapes. W. West put the ball through. The third and last game was the longest and best contested game of all, the ball travelling quickly from one end of the field to the other the whole time. All played well in this game. Dunlop and Sutter doing some heavy checking and long throwing. Dunlop some neat catching and dodging and C. Fraser and W. West some fine running. The winning shot was made by A. Dunlop, which gave the match to Dunlop's team by a straight game. This is likely to be the last match this season and the boys are already wishing for spring that they may get at it again.

There is undoubtedly the material here for the formation of a club that could now beat anything west of Winnipeg and which in a short time could hold their own against any club in existence. There is no reason why it should not be so; all that is wanted is practice—the brain, pluck, muscle, speed and staying powers are in the men. Then, by all means, let a club be organized and practice begun early next spring.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 2nd November, 1882. Reported for the city by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

Friday	Max. Min.
Saturday	20 17
Sunday	31 27
Monday	29 20
Tuesday	26 24
Wednesday	32 22
Thursday	25 5
Barometer falling, 27.754.	
On the 25th ult. the wind blew 23 miles per hour. Snowfall 34 inches.	

BIRTH.

DUNLOP.—On the 22nd inst., Mrs. Alex. Dunlop of a daughter.

SANDERSON & LOOBY

General Blacksmiths, Main street, Edmonton. Horseshoeing a specialty.

All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly.

ESTRAY MARK.

Came on the premises of the undersigned last spring, a chestnut mare, nine years old, white strip in the face, no brand. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away.

D. NOYES, Big Lake Road.

L. O. L., No. 1505.—Regular meetings first Tuesday on or before each full moon, in that Hall next door to Ross's tinshop, at 7.30 o'clock. All brethren in the district respectfully invited.

A. McLEOD, Secretary.

To all whom it may concern.—Have taken up the land as a homestead claimed by the late Thomas Wright, and have commenced improvements thereon, acting under legal authority, I being advised that according to law the land is vacant.

FRANCIS BOISVERT.

NOTICE.—All parties having claims against the estate of the late Thomas Wright will please present the same to Arthur D. Patton or before the 15th of November, 1882.

J. H. WRIGHT

N.B.—Parties desiring information about the above estate will please apply to A. D. Patton.

NEW GOODS.—A full supply of groceries and boots and shoes, all of the best quality and for sale at the lowest cash price. Just arrived.

FRANK OLIVER'S.

NOTICE.—All parties are forbidden from trespassing on my homestead, lot 27, river survey, as I have had two acres of it fenced and under crop since April last.

SARAH DOWLER.

ESTRAY HOGS.—There have been two pigs at my place since last June. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses, and take them away.

MALCOLM GROT.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that all horses branded DL on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office and are to be sold as such, having any horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior.

E. DEVILLE.

Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a railway company, with full power to construct, maintain and operate a railway from or near Edmonton on the North Saskatchewan in the N.W.T. West Territories, to a point on the Bow River at or near Calgary or Marysville, or to touch both, thence to or near Fort McLeod, thence south or south-west to the St. Mary's River and thence to Cypress Hills in the North-West Territories; with power to build or lease, and to maintain and operate such railway and branches, to connect with other railroads, and to construct or assist in constructing railroad bridges across all streams where bridges may be required between the said projected points; to sell or lease said railway, to amalgamate with any other railway company, to lease or build or operate other railroad, ferry, bridge or steam boat line, and to construct and maintain along said railway and branches a telegraph line, with power also to build and run tramways, steam ferries, barges and steamboats in connection with the said line of railway.

SHAW & ROBERTSON,

Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, 25th July, 1882.

CLARKSON & TOLHUUST.

MERCHANT TAILORS AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand.

All orders by mail accompanied by remittance will receive prompt attention.

No. 233, Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

Is published every Saturday morning at the office, Main Street, Edmonton.
Advertising rates: Five lines, three insertions, \$1.00; Transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion.
Subscription price, \$1 for three months—13 issues.

OLIVER & DONLON,
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, NOV. 4, 1882.

VOL. IV.

With this issue we present the BULLETIN to our readers in an enlarged form and hope that it will meet with a similar hearty approval to that which has heretofore been accorded it. The paper was issued in the first place during the winter of 1880 and 1881, principally to supply the demand for telegraphic news which existed here during that time. The efforts of the proprietors in this direction received such encouragement that in the following winter the paper was issued again and in double its former size. Still receiving a good support it was decided to continue its publication during the summer just ended, and now, it having been in existence through three volumes, and all the time being supported by the public on its merits alone, another step forward has been taken and what was at first little more than an experiment has been made a permanent institution. In so far as newspapers can be made permanent. To this end a first class printing outfit of new material has been purchased and, from this time forward we hope to be able to turn out a sheet that will be as creditable and profitable to the place and to ourselves.

Having increased space and sufficient material at our disposal we will be able to give fuller details than before of all interesting local matters, and no effort will be spared to secure every atom of information on such matters as may be available for publication. A special feature of the local news column will be reliable weekly reports of the market prices of the staple articles of produce or trade in the district, with a statement of the condition of the supply and demand. Also a weekly meteorological report, compiled at the government observatory, which will enable parties here and elsewhere to compare on reliable data the climate of this region with that of other parts of the world. Believing that the progress of the town is dependent to a great extent upon the progress of the surrounding country all matters relating to the latter will receive our best attention. Heretofore on account of a lack of space we have not been able to give that attention to the news from adjacent settlements which the importance of those settlements demanded, but from this time forward as great efforts will be made to secure news from these places as well as that from our distant parts of the territories, as to secure that of the town itself.

In the editorial columns the first consideration will be given to all matters of a local nature, but as a part of the North-West, a part of Canada, a part of the British empire and a part of the world (although an infinitesimal part of each) we shall speak of such matters as may be of interest to people here whether such matters be near or far away, and in all cases the simple truth, or what we believe to be the truth, will be told. On local questions we will do all in our power to aid the real advancement of the place—that is of the people who make the place. Not any particular class or race, but all those who desire to advance themselves by their own honest endeavor in increasing the producing powers of the country, let that endeavor take what form it may so that it be an honest endeavor towards an honest end. On the other hand we shall use what powers of language we possess to denounce the advancement of any person or persons of whatever class be or they may be by any means that must of necessity result in loss or injury to any other person or persons. In politics we claim to be at once reform, conservative and radical. Reform inasmuch as we desire to see all abuses of sound principles removed; conservative in that we believe that all good principles should be adhered to, and radical be-

cause we wish to see all principles which are radically wrong utterly uprooted. We desire to see Canada develop, advance and take a place among the greatest nations, but in order that this may come to pass the country must be united, not split into factions which hate each other more bitterly than they do outsiders. In order that the country may be united even handed justice must be dealt out. As long as one part is made to bear more than its share of the burdens of the whole, there can be no real union of feeling, and for this reason we oppose the principle by which the North-West is made to bear almost the whole of the burden of the building and running of the C. P. R., the larger proportion of the burden of the national policy, and to form through the instrumentality of colonization societies a bribe fund for the maintenance in power of one political party. These things are utterly wrong in principle and we feel justified in speaking of them with a bitterness proportionate to their iniquity. Believing that the settlement of the North-West is of the first importance to the whole of Canada, that those who settle on land in advance of survey almost invariably prove themselves to be the most desirable settlers, and that therefore whatever is against their interests is against the interests of the whole country, we will uphold the rights of these squatters at all times and against all comers to the best of our power ability, hoping for a time when the right will triumph. In regard to prohibition we have to say that the experiment in the North-West has proved to be an unquestioned and unqualified success. The principle, applied as it has been by the mounted police, has proved to be all and more than all its most enthusiastic advocates ever claimed for it, and therefore we shall if ever the necessity arises advocate the continuance of the present liquor law.

We regret to say that we are at present unable to promise weekly telegraphic reports such as were formerly the principle feature of the BULLETIN. The part of the line between Humboldt and Selkirk has been abandoned, and the proposed line from Qu'Appelle to Humboldt had not been commenced up to last accounts, so that it is altogether probable there will be no through telegraphic communication this winter. However, we have arranged with a correspondent in Winnipeg to have a despatch made up and sent to Humboldt by each mail, from whence it will be telegraphed here, and will arrive a week before the mail, provided always that the line west of Humboldt remains open. We have also arranged to have a supplementary despatch made up and telegraphed to Troy in time to catch the mail before it leaves that point. This of course is not by any means satisfactory but it is the best that can be done at present. As soon, however, as through communication is established we will keep our readers posted on the principle news of the world up to within a few hours of issue of each paper.

Our general news from the columns of other papers will be as carefully selected and of much greater quantity than heretofore, so that a subscriber to the BULLETIN will not be under the necessity of taking any other paper in order to keep informed on the news and questions of the day.

As many people in other places desire information regarding the North-West and have no means of obtaining it, we shall be happy to answer any questions of general interest, relating to this or other parts of the territory, in the columns of the paper to the best of our ability.

Although our paper has now been enlarged for the third time, it is still probably the smallest in the world. The reason we do not publish a larger sheet is because it would not benefit either ourselves or our subscribers to do so. The amount we save in ink, paper, type setting, press work, and extra cost of plant and material by publishing the small sheet enables us to spend more in the collection of news and thereby give better value for the money received than if we only furnished our subscribers with waste paper. Run as this paper has been, obliged to pay its way at its own loss, receiving no assistance except a hearty support from the general public, it has been necessary to keep the expenses down to the lowest point: by doing

this, however, we have been able to furnish a paper to the people of Edmonton, small it is true, but containing all the news, and having a feature not possessed by many papers either large or small throughout the Dominion, that of not being under the influence or control of any person, clique or party other than the proprietors and therefore able as well as willing to speak up for the public interest at all times and on all occasions.

Believing from our experience in the past that such a paper as we have issued meets the wishes of the people of Edmonton better than a larger, but less newsy and less independent paper could, we will continue in our present course, enlarging and improving as circumstances warrant, and always keeping at least abreast if not slightly ahead of the times.

THE EXHIBITION AGAIN.

A notice has been handed us this presumably for publication which reads as follows:— "As it appears there is some misunderstanding about the award of prizes to Durham cows at the exhibition on the 15th ult., I hereby state as one of the judges that the 1st and 2nd prizes were awarded to Mr. D. Maloney, for both of which he is *awarded* as follows:—

"The above is signed W. Anderson, who with the duplicate of it by Thos. Chick, who with Cunningham, were the judges on the class of an animal mentioned. We had not intended to say anything more than has already been said about this in itself unimportant affair, but as it has been thrust before the public again by the party interested a few remarks on it may be in order, not for the sake of altering what has been done but to draw attention to what should be done in like cases in the future.

The facts of the case are these. In the class of Durham cows at the exhibition there were only three entries—two by D. Maloney and one by Jas. Lauder. When the time came for the judges to decide on the merits of the cattle, after they had examined them for a few moments, Mr. Maloney, for reasons best known to himself, called the attention of the judges to the fact that he had pedigree for his cattle, which he produced, and claimed that as Lauder was unable to produce a pedigree for his animal at the time that therefore it should be ruled out of the class. A very unseemly altercation then took place between Maloney and others who held that as long as the judges were satisfied from the points and general appearance of the animal that it was a Durham there was no necessity for a pedigree being shown. This discussion was put an end to by Mr. McCauley, one of the directors, who was in charge of that particular branch of the exhibition, ordering Maloney to cease interfering with the judges. They, after due consideration and with their eyes wide open handed the first prize ticket to Lauder's son who was holding his father's animal and it was by him fastened to the cow's head in full view of all the people. All this would lead anyone to suppose that the judges considered that the best animal, and that the subsequent awarding of the prize to Maloney must have been an afterthought.

While Maloney was probably right in his contention that unless a pedigree could be shown for an animal it could not rank as a thoroughbred, it is also true that by the ordinary rules of agricultural associations for his unwarranted interference with the judges in the discharge of their office his exhibits should have been ruled out of competition altogether. When judges are once appointed they should in no case be open to interference by any one and especially by an exhibitor, and after they have once made an award that award should not be altered by themselves or any one else. On the impartiality of the judges depends more than upon any other one thing the success of agricultural exhibitions and if interference of any kind is allowed when they are discharging their duties, or if alterations are made in their awards from any cause whatever, they will always be open to a suspicion of partiality, very injurious to the success of the association, and which would be avoided by keeping strictly to the letter of the rules usually laid down.

Cool weather set in early 11 inst. Canada this fall, and a severe winter was expected

BLECKER & HAMBLY,
BARRISTERS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS
FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS IN MANITOBA
AND ONTARIO.
OFFICE—in Villiers & Pearson's old store.

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Property bought and sold on Commission, Accounts collected, Estates managed for non-residents, Information furnished to Intending Settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall buildings.

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Coal Churns and Timber Limbs located and general information afforded on application.
Office, Main Street, next door to A. MacDonald & Co's Store, Edmonton, N.W.T.
Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West.

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.
OFFICE—First house west of the school house.

DR. MUNRO,
Late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital.
Office under Masonic Hall, Main street.

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CARPENTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.
Doors, Sash, Ac, made to order.

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BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch.
OFFICE—Main Street.

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Manufacturer of all kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper wares.
Shop in rear of Methodist Church, Main street Edmonton.

X. ST. JEAN,
CABINET MAKER,
And dealer in all kinds of Household Furniture.
A lot of Bedsteads, Washstands, Chairs, etc., now on hand.
Steam factory, Main street, Edmonton.

EDMONTON HOTEL,
The Pioneer House of Entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.
An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public.
A First Class Billiard Room.
Good stabling attached.

DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.
JASPER HOUSE,
North side of Main Street. The only brick building in Edmonton.
First class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates.
J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

MENFOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, FT. SASKATCHEWAN.
Will keep constantly on hand a first class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.
Remember the place, Haly's old store east of the fort.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS
FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST
The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Far. E. Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES
already surveyed by the Government of Canada.
Ten lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Red Portage, Portage la Prairie, and Goshen (N.W.T.).

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices, and on terms of payment.
Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the office of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.
C. TRYNGES,
Land Commissioner.

The preliminary examination into the cases of Thomas Chittick and Wm. Houston who were arrested on the 21st day of September, 1892, was held at the court room of Capt. Gagnon and W. R. Breerton, J's, commencing on the 22d inst. and continuing until the 25th inst. when the two prisoners acted as clerk, sub-constables Counts and Hurley kept order, H. Breckner watched the proceedings and the two prisoners were taken on behalf of Chittick, while Houston took care of himself, which he seemed well able to do. As the two prisoners were taken to the prisoners' cell, Jarvis asked that the examinations be held separately, he being confident that he was innocent of the crime. It was pointed out by the court that in the preliminary examination no evidence was taken and that the two prisoners were charged with the same offense. It was decided to conduct separate examinations would inquire into the charges against each of the prisoners. The charge was then read, which was that on or about the 21st day of September, 1892, the said Thomas Chittick and Wm. Houston, with intent to defraud, did unlawfully take and carry away the goods and chattels of Michael Duane, monies to the value of \$100,000, to-wit: \$10,000 in cash and \$90,000 in bonds, and the said Thomas Chittick and Wm. Houston, when they had taken the same, did unlawfully convert the same to the charge both men replied "Not Guilty." The first witness examined was Michael Duane, who testified that he was

[illegible]

"I haven't much time to right so good by," read the letter over but did not understand at first; went to my trunk then and found that it was unlocked but the lid was down, found the clothes all tumbled about; search for the money but found it was gone; went the letter and read it again; thought at first that it referred to a row I had with the cook the night before; while I was reading the letter I saw Chittick on the other side of the door fumbling about in the trunk and catch the letter; while I was still trying to decipher the letter I saw him move away toward the store or the cook; I went towards the fire and said to the rest of the men who were then asleep, "Boys, I have been robbed." Chittick

I never passed her trunk when he went out and seen the clothes scattered; he said nothing to me and I said nothing to him; think he was going to get some more of the robes from the store. I think he was after water at the well, so the next day I had suspicions of those two men; two days afterwards I spoke to Chittick asking him if he knew anything about the money matter. He said it became very quiet and said "So help me God I have no idea how it was taken"; had no further communication with him about it; did not see anything in this affair. I noticed that he and Houston became intimate friends, whispering together constantly; Chittick became very respectful towards me, and I saw that there would be great change in Chittick's conduct, and he was always up before me; the only part I had had trouble with in the North West were at Fort Union where I was told that it was impossible for a man to come from there and rob me; none of those men were around nor did I hear of them being on the way; it was impossible for me to have followed me without my knowing it.

At this point sergeant Parker, at request of Mr. Blecker, was sworn and deposed to finding certain letters on Chittick. These were handed to Messrs. Robertson, Dawson, Stifford and D. S. McKay, in charge of sub-constable Courtts, that they might compare the writings with that of the note found on the clothes, and afterwards certify as to the handwriting in the letter.

Examination resumed—Knew Chittick's signature, never saw Houston's writing; he denied that he could write; sent Chittick away in search of horses on the 2nd of October, when he went away he had a red tique on his face, and a feverish glow in his cheeks (in produced some playing cards); the cooking duties were to cook for us and take charge of the camp when the rest of us were absent Houston had no right to go away except when I gave him leave, he only asked leave of absence, and I gave it to him; do not know of his being away at any other time; on the morning of the robbery he seemed to feel downhearted and anxious; his general conduct on/about this day was to suspect him of complicity in the robbery, act of putting up Chittick to write the letter.

Cross examined by Col. Jarvis on behalf of Chittick. The name of the man who spoke to me at Flat Creek was Burgess; the occasion was the day I was to be paid for my fund for the getting up of spots on the place on the 24th, when this man spoke to me and said there was no use asking me for any thing, and made other remarks; Chittick heard him; there was a crowd there; Chittick said to me, "I don't know who that man is, but the men in camp told me I had no money, but said I had only enough to pay necessary expenses but not enough to pay wages; Fitzgibbon asked me for money to pay for a new suit of clothes and I refused it as I considered that I was not worth it." Chittick said when Chittick went out that morning he went to the cart first; saw him there when I got up between the times when he and I got up in

might have taken the money but could not possibly do so, as the door was locked; the cook was at the kitchen stove, he said, and he was at his work before Chittick went out when I spoke to Chittick about the robbery. He seemed nervous and declared he knew nothing about it; his answer was given in such a way as to lead me to believe that he was guilty; watched the prisoners in the cell very more closely than before; they could not possibly have been so intimate before without my noticing it; met Chittick at Hobcayne four days before I started from Ontario; knew him; suspected the cook of being acquainted with the money; and Chittick was the man who took the money and influencing Chittick.

Cross examined by prisoner Houston—If a government contract last year and employed six or seven men; do not know whether the

against me; my estate was under seizure
account of it; heard that on the night of
robbery four men were prowling around
camp; did not hear that they were the
between nine and ten o'clock, knew that
the men were in the neighborhood; I
heard Mrs. Gurnea say that some men
passed; some of my men stole a couple
bottles of brandy out of my valise last
year; saw no pay yourself out of the trust
and so on for the party; never told
name; I left the letter in the house; I
noticed; saw Chittick writing on a newspaper
one night when you tore it away from him
this was about the 4th of October; my n
left me last year because they wanted to r
upland; did not wish you to leave becau
wants; I saw a man; you that was a
wanted first any other place.

The prisoner when putting his question was in a state of great excitement, and evinced a desire to argue the point with Mr. Dea. Notwithstanding his excitement, however, he seemed well able to hold his own against all comers.

It being now twelve o'clock the court adjourned until half past one.

Came from Lindsay with Mr. Deane; kn
both prisoners; keep Deane's accounts;

money was mislaid while we were in camp near Mr. Gurnett's, about eight chairs from his house; Mr. Deane said to the boys that he had been robbed; we all expressed surprise and he said he had lost more than half of any of the rest of us; (show the hands of the prisoner Chittick; (shown one of the letters) remember seeing prisoner Chittick write a letter to his mother, telling her he was in camp; (shown another, identify Chittick's handwriting on this receipt; (shown the cards) saw them in camp; don't know whose writing it is; in camp; remember seeing a letter from one stormy Sunday; took notice as the writing referred to me; asked two or three what they did it and the prisoners told me; the others denied it; I asked them if they were; was talking to Chittick and said to him that if I knew the parties I would make them out; Chittick said "perhaps you would have a job"; (shown the card) saw him; knew Mr. Deane had money on his arrival at Edmonton; saw the roll of money charged; saw money paid out after his arrival;

Cross-examined by Col. Jarvis, Prisoner did not express any more sympathy than any of the others as far as I could judge.

"I am a free-lance breaker. As a representative of Mr. Deane's and I am acquainted with the sum of \$100,000, which was taken from the survey with him; know the prisoners; remember the morning when Mr. Deane was robbed; do not remember the date; was in camp near Granger, Wash., at that time; had money in my pocket at that time; knew he had no other place to hide the money to the other men and to me; knew where he kept it; think they all knew it; was a clerk in the trunk; the cook's tent was about a mile away; saw the witness there; don't know the cards; have played with them; used them as counters; first noticed the writing on them between the 20th of September and the 2nd of October; it could not have been done before the 20th of September because it is not my handwriting,

Edmund Lyons—examined by H. Bleeker—
—Am one of Deane's survey party; (show cards) the writing is not mine; heard Huttel complaining about the writing on the cards but don't know anything about them; remember the morning of the robbery; heard Mr. Deane say he was robbed.

Cross-examined by Col. Jarvis—Asked Deane for money; he said he did not bring any money to pay the men but only enough to go along with; noticed that Chittick did not appear more guilty than the rest; Mr. Deane said on that morning that he was robbed of \$600; the prisoners were always in haste.

Cross-examined by prisoner Houston Know that in August, prisoner asked for time; the reasons given were that the food was not sufficient and that Mr. Deane would not give him a kettle to cook in; remember him saying that the bacon he was using was crawling with maggots; there was no other place but the cooking tent that the men could sleep in; in answer to the complaint of insufficient food Mr. Deane said they had all the food they could get; that the government was going to get, and all the government allowed him; Mr. Deane lived on the same

Fitzgerald, examined by H. Blocker. An colored in this survey; hired at Battleground; heard from Chittick that he did not use his men very well last year; saw him first when about three days from Battleground the conversation commenced about the Winding or Flat Creek that Mr. Deane used his men well last year; they were quite some trouble with them; (shown cards) they look like those we used to play with; writing on them is not mine; there were ten; I then engaged but myself, Lyons, H. and and and prisoners; no other cards to play with them; they were kept the cook's tent; remember the morning Deane was robbed; saw Chittick that morning; he was down to the spring to get a

Cross-examined by Col. Jarvis—Recall that the conversation between Chittick and myself was brought on on account of gr and Chittick saying that perhaps it would be better when we got to Edmontons; after robbery I said to Chittick that it was bad Mr. Deane should be at the loss of that money; he wheeled around and said "What?" Mr. Deane said he was robbed somewhere about \$600; asked Mr. Deane for \$20, but did not.

At this point a paper written by the prisoner Chittick was produced in court by Bleecker and admitted by Jarvis to be Chittick's handwriting.

William Stiff sworn—Am an accountant bookkeeper; have been engaged in business connected with writing about twenty years; have given evidence in courts before as an expert; have examined the papers shown me; it is my opinion that the letter marked No. 1 was written by the same person who wrote the other exhibits (witness gave the principal points upon which he founded his opinion).

Cross-examined by Col. Jarvis—I can say that it must have been written by same person but it is my opinion that it was.

Court adjourned until Monday.

Court opened again on Monday forenoon at nine o'clock.

Serg't Parker—examined by H. Bleecker—was asked to state the substance of his report. He charged the jury with the fact that the clothing found on prisoner Twenty-five-dollar bills were three four-dollar bills and a ten cent piece, also a knife and other things; forty-seven dollars on the left side, sixty or seventy dollars on the right side and the balance of the left; twelve of the five dollar bills were of the Bank of Commerce, and the balance of the various other banks found on the clothing were the same. He asked the jury to identify these keys; one of them would open the lock of Mr. Deane's trunk but would not close it. Four of the Ontario Bank bills looked new, the others looked as if they had been in circulation.

Cross-examined by Col. Arthur P. Prinson, Jr., the witness was afraid when he first rested him; he pulled out the other things took from him but did not hand out the money; the money was the first money; the money was a little about it; the first money I took was the large amount took the knife first of all and then the sum of money; searched the coat. While I was searching the coat he showed no hesitation when I found the money. Mr. Deane; reside in Edunorton; went to his camp shortly after his arrival here; saw a package of papers and documents; he did not know who the denomination they were of; they looked as they had been used before; remember the morning Mr. Deane claimed to have found the papers; he asked for them; asked Mr. Deane how much he had lost; he could not say exactly but said it was a large sum; he showed a letter at that time; he did not know if it was the letter; am not a book keeper; have kept my own books; have been sufficiently acquainted with handwriting to be able to pick out papers of particular comparison; (shown exhibits 2, 4, 5 and papers found on Chittick) have examined the handwriting of the exhibits and cannot say that the handwriting is the letter found by Deane; can say on the examination I have made that the same person who wrote the 2, signature and words found on exhibit 2, the handwriting of the letter cannot say anything about the writing on the cards; (shown exhibits 3, 4, 5); the formation is similar; also the spelling and the way he has placed the letters; the spelling would not make him make the words of it and in spelling "your" he drew the letter "u". After noting other similarities between the handwriting of the letter and the same person wrote the exhibits mentioned it is possible but not probable that different

Cross-examined by Col. Jarvis—Will swear that the same person wrote the exhibit mentioned, but am of opinion that same person wrote them. Witness was then sworn as to the truth of the evidence he had given.

[illegible]

Cross-examined by Col. Jarvis—Know men quite well; only saw them when they were close to our place; am perfectly certain these are the men; am certain it was the camp was moved away; my mother told me this was the time of the snow storm; she told me so this morning.

Re-examined by Bleecker — Remember
was the time of the snow storm; it was
Monday; about four inches of snow on

Re-examined by Jarvis—Would have reflected about the men being there during snow storm myself if my mother had not me; heard my mother tell the policeman did not know anything about it.

Louis Gurneau, brother of the former, gave similar evidence as to having the men go to the pond; he noticed that Hinton which was the only one he recogni-

Cross-examined by Col. Jarvis — K. Houston; it was the dog made me know no one told me what to say; remember everything myself; don't know Chittick; it

about four weeks ago I saw them; mother told me it was four weeks ago; she told me so this morning.

Re-examined by Bleeker—Saw this man Houston before; think I would have known him without the dog; could know him by his appearance.

A. Dawson, book-keeper by profession, was examined as to the handwriting of the letter left on the clothing; he strongly expressed the opinion that the same person wrote the letters found on Chittick which were known to be in his writing.

Court then adjourned until one o'clock. In the afternoon D. S. McKay was examined as an expert and was strongly of opinion that the note found in the trunk was in Chittick's handwriting. W. Stiff was recalled and gave evidence similar to what he had given before.

A. Taylor, meteorological observer, testified that on the night of the robbery the wind blew at an average rate of eleven miles per hour.

P. Coutts—An policeman; was in the party that arrested prisoners; had prisoners in charge; heard Chittick say he was innocent of the charge; he said the letter that was found was the only thing he was scared of or the only thing they could bring against him.

Mr. Deane was recalled and showed a plan of the old camp ground near Gurnea's; and also testified to the handwriting of the note found being identical with Chittick's. Cross-examined by Col. Jarvis—Would not know the bills if I saw them, nor what bank they were on; they were all lives; had paid out some of the bills of the bank to the men to the amount of about \$40; broke into the bunch of \$500 at Battiford and paid out some money; he did not know if it was in a roll, tied up with the bank string; got it at the Bank of Montreal; when in Winnipeg Chittick had money; told him once he was spending too much money; he did not know like to see; have been in the habit of sending Chittick from camp on messages; it was nothing extraordinary; he should be seen at Gurnea's; sent him searching for horses that morning; in carrying out my instructions that morning he should have come in a direction opposite from Gurnea's; he has had a right to go by Gurnea's; have sent him that way myself.

W. Fitzgerald, recalled, said that when they were starting out looking for horses that morning Chittick had said he would go in an easterly direction, which was not in the direction of Gurnea's; Houston was in camp when he went away and when he returned between eleven o'clock and noon, Houston threatened to send him if he did not keep out of the cook tent.

The prisoners being asked what they had to say and being duly warned, replied that they were not guilty.

Col. Jarvis then addressed the bench on behalf of the prisoners; he contended that no evidence whatever had been adduced to connect Chittick with the robbery, except the alleged similarity between the handwriting of the note found on the trunk and that of Chittick. None of the witnesses would swear positively to its being written by the same person and therefore he contended that sufficient evidence had not been produced to warrant a conviction.

H. Blocker, on behalf of the complainant, alluded to the fact of Chittick having attempted to prejudice the minds of the other men against Mr. Deane; to his getting up before Mr. Deane for the first time on the morning of the robbery; his not having alarmed Mr. Deane when he must have seen his property and been interfered with; his nervousness when questioned about the matter; his after intimacy with Houston; his being seen at the old camp ground in the latter's company when he should have been in an exactly opposite direction; the money and keys that had been found on him when arrested; the fact that the robbery must have taken place in the morning as the letter would have been blown away by the high wind which prevailed during the night; he had heard earlier; that as Chittick and Houston were up first either one must have committed the robbery, and no matter which one did it the other must have known of the fact at or before the time and therefore he equally guilty; he therefore thought there was sufficient evidence to convict both the prisoners, but if the bench thought there was not enough against Houston he asked for a remand that he might have an opportunity for collecting further evidence.

Chittick was then committed to stand his trial at the sittings of the court to be held on the 15th of December next, and Houston was remanded until Tuesday next, when, if no further evidence is produced he will be liberated. No bail was offered for either of the men.

The public school which had been closed for some months for lack of a teacher, was re-opened on the 15th of September last and since then has only been closed one day—that of the agricultural exhibition. The highest attendance on the school was 25, the lowest 12, and the average attendance 16. Harvesting and other work has interested somewhat with the attendance of the larger pupils and bad weather with that of the younger ones.

COMMERCIAL.

Business in all its branches has been very good for some time back; in fact the demand has exceeded the supply in almost everything. But not so much goods have been brought in for traders up to the present time this season as in either of the past two seasons. The reason of this is that most of the traders expected that the steamboats would be able to bring in all the goods that the country required and that the steamboats could get their goods in this way, but all were more or less disappointed. Very few freighters were engaged last spring and of course they were not many went down; and most of those who went down with furs or furs—many of whom had not been engaged to bring freight back found it more profitable to sell their poles and carts to surveyors and immigrants coming west than to freight, and accordingly sold out. When it was found that the steamboats could not bring their goods traders began to look around for freighters and it was very difficult to get them. However, there are now about two hundred carts engaged to bring freight to Edmonton before the end of the present year. Five trips of the steamboats were made to this point the past season, bringing in all about six hundred tons of freight, most of which was surveyors' and Indian supplies and some small lots for trade. Besides what the steamers brought, there have arrived about one hundred cart loads up to the present time.

The goods which have been in greatest demand are groceries and provisions which sell at the following prices: Imported flour, \$15 per sack; native flour (last year's) \$10 per sack; oatmeal, 25c per lb.; cornmeal, 35c per lb.; ham, 40c per lb.; bacon, 35c to 40c per lb.; beef (retail) 15c per lb. in quarters 12c per lb.; mutton, 35c per lb.; pork, 35c per lb.; in the market yet; butter, 50c per lb.; eggs, 50c per dozen and very scarce; cheese, 40c per lb.; dried apples, 25c to 30c per lb.; cranberries, 35c to 40c per lb.; sugar, 25c to 35c per lb.; black tea, 60c to 75c per lb.; green tea, 75c to 81c per lb.; coffee, 50c to 75c per lb.; raisins, 35c to 40c per lb.; currants, 30c per lb.; syrup, 85c per gallon; tobacco, 50c per lb.; canned fruit, 60c to 81c per can.

There is a fair stock of boots and shoes on hand—sufficient, at any rate, for the winter's trade. The stock comprises all styles of men's, women's, youth's and children's wear, and prices are reasonable.

There is also a pretty good stock of dry goods except in blankets, only the smallest sizes of which can be got at all. All wool, 4-point blankets have sold for \$12 and union 4-point blankets for \$8. Prints are plentiful and range in price from 11c to 25c per yard; gray flannels, 35c to 75c per yard; white flannels, 35c to 75c per yard; red flannel, 35c to 50c per yard; white, 25c to 30c per yard; cretons, 25c to 50c per yard; gray cottons, 12c to 20c per yard; bleached cottons, 12c to 20c per yard; silks, 60c to 82c per yard; Berlin wool, 82c to 85c per lb.; stockings, 75c.

Gents' ready-made clothing and underwear are always in good demand. Two suits sell for \$14 to \$24; tulle cloth suits, \$15; over jackets, \$20 to \$16; overcoats, \$14 to \$25; pea jackets, \$11 to \$22; woolen suits, \$12 to \$25; 12c to 25c; suit felt hats, \$1 to \$4; stiff felt hats, \$1 to \$3.50; tweed shirts, \$2.50 to \$4; flannel shirts, \$2.50 to \$3.50; cotton shirts, 60c to \$2; white dress shirts, \$1 to \$2.50; French cambric shirts, \$1.50 to \$2.50; wool mitts, 60c; wool gloves, \$1; buckskin mitts, \$1 to \$2.50; buckskin gloves, \$1 to \$2.50.

Hardware is very scarce. Stoves and builders' supplies cannot be got at any price, no stoves being brought in this year except for private parties. Cut nails are 25c per lb. and wrought nails 35c per lb. Coal oil, \$2.50 per gallon.

There has been a brisk business done in the lumber trade the past summer. A few shipments have been made to eastern settlements but not in any large quantities. With the exception of these shipments most of it has been used in buildings here, but there is still a good deal left in the yards. Prices have been regular at the following figures: common, \$25 per M; dressed, \$35 per M; dressed, \$40 to \$45 per M; dressed siding, \$40 per M; rustic siding, \$47 per M; scantling, under 10 feet long, \$25 per M; scantling, 10 feet long and over, \$30 per M; shingles, \$5 to \$6 per M.

Coal, also, has been shipped east. It is delivered in town for 85c per ton. Dry cordwood is delivered for \$5.50 per cord.

Farmers have not brought much produce of any kind to market yet, having been too busy with fall ploughing and threshing, and prices are not so good as last year. Potatoes are 75c for bushel; onions, \$2 per bushel; cabbage, \$1 per bushel; carrots, turnips and beets, 50c per bushel; hay, \$10 per ton.

Furs are coming in steadily but the prices are very irregular, every trader buying as cheap as he can and paying for them in goods. The following are about the average prices: beaver, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per lb.; otter, \$1 each; fisher, 80c each; bear, \$4 to 80c each; lynx, \$1.50 each; mink, 50c each; muskrats, 5c to 6c each; martens, \$2 each. These are the principal furs traded, but moose, elk, caribou, black and red foxes, wolf, wolverine, ermine, marten, sheep and badger skins are brought in during the winter.

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